ARTICLES
OF
PEACE & ALLIANCE,
Between the most Serene and
Mighty PRINCE
CHARLES II.
By the grace of God King of *England*, *Scotland*, *France* and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, &c.
And the
High and Mighty LORDS
The
STATES GENERAL
Of the
UNITED NETHERLANDS,
Concluded the $\frac{21}{31}$ day of *July*, 1667.
Published by His Majesties Command.

In the SAVOY,
Printed by the Assigns of *John Bill* and *Christopher Barker*, Printers to the Kings most Excellent Majesty. 1667.

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Mighty PRINCE

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The

STATES GENERAL

Of the

UNITED NETHERLANDS,

Concluded the 9 day of July, 1667.

Published by the Magistrate Command.

In the SAVOY,

Printed by the Assigns of *John Bill* and *Christopher Barker*
Printers to the Kings most Excellent Majesty. 1669.

Articles of Peace and Alliance between the Most Serene and Mighty Prince Charles *the Second, by the Grace of God, King of* England, Scotland, France *and* Ireland, *Defender of the Faith, &c. and the High and Mighty Lords the States General of the* United Netherlands, *Concluded the* $\frac{11}{31}$ *day of* July, 1667.

I.

FIrst, That from this day there be a true, firm, and inviolable Peace, Sincere Friendship, a nearer and firmer Alliance and Union between the most Serene King of *Great Britain*, and the High and Mighty States General of the United Provinces of the *Netherlands*, and the Lands, Countreys, and Cities under the Obedience of both Parties, wheresoever situate, and their Subjects and Inhabitants, of what degree soever they be.

II.

Also, That for the time to come, all Enmities, Hostilities, Discords and Wars between the said Lord the King, and the foresaid Lords the States General, and their Subjects and Inhabitants, cease and be abolished; And that both Parties do altogether forbear and abstain from all Plundering, Depredation, Harm-doing, Injuries and Infestation whatsoever, as well by Land as by Sea, and in Fresh-waters, every where; and especially through all Tracts, Dominions, Places and Governments (of what condition soever they be) within the Jurisdiction of either Party.

III.

Also, that all Offences, Injuries, Damages, Losses, which His said Majesty and His Subjects, or the foresaid States General and their Subjects have on either side sustained during this War, or at any time whatsoever heretofore, upon what Cause or Pretence soever, be buried in Oblivion, and totally expunged out of Remembrance, as if no such things had ever past.

Furthermore that the foresaid Peace, Friendship and Alliance may stand upon firm and unshaken Foundations, and that from this very day all Occasions of new Dissention and Difference may be cut off, It is further Agreed, That both the Parties, and either of them, shall keep and possess hereafter with plenary Right of Sovereignty, Propriety and Possession, all such Lands, Islands, Cities, Forts, Places, and Colonies (how many soever) as during this War, or in any former times before this War, they have by Force of Arms, or any

other way whatsoever, gotten and detained from the other Party; and that, altogether after the same manner as they had gotten and did possess them the $\frac{10}{20}$ day of May last past, none of the same Places being Excepted.

IV.

Moreover, That all Ships, with their Furniture and Merchandise, and all Moveables, which during this War, or at any time heretofore have come into the Power of either of the forementioned Parties or their Subjects, be and remain to the present Possessors, without any Compensation or Restitution; so as each one become and remain Proprietor and Possessor for ever of that which was so gotten, without any Controversie, or Exception of Place, Time, or Things.

V.

Moreover, That all Actions, Suits, and Pretensions, whatsoever they be, or in what manner soever they have been restrained, circumscribed, defined or reserved in any Articles of Peace or Alliance already made, (and especially in the fifteenth Article of that Treaty which was Signed in the year 1662.) which His said Majesty and the said States General, or their Subjects, may or would prosecute or move against one another about such matters or things as have happened during this War, or in any former times as well before as after the foresaid Treaty of 1662. until the day of this present Alliance, be and remain void, obliterated and disannulled; As His said Majesty and the said States General shall declare, and they do hereby declare, That by virtue of these Presents, they will for ever totally renounce, even as hereby they do renounce, all such Actions, Suits and Pretensions for themselves and their Successors, so as in regard of them nothing more may or ought ever to be urged on either side, and nothing to be moved thereupon hereafter.

VI.

But if after the $\frac{10}{20}$ day of *May*, expressed in the precedent third Article, or after the Peace is made, or this Treaty Signed, either Party shall intercept and get from the other any Lands, Islands, Cities, Forts, Colonies, or other places whatsoever, all and every of them, without any distinction of place or time, shall be restored *bona fide* in the same state and condition wherein they shall be found to be at the time, whensoever it shall be known in those places that the Peace is made.

VII.

But to avoid all matter of strife or contention hereafter, that useth sometimes to arise concerning the Restitution or Liquidation of such Ships, Merchandise, and other moveables, as both Parties or either of them may pretend to have been taken or gotten in Places and Coasts far distant, after the Peace is concluded, and before it be notified unto those places; It is Agreed, That all such Ships, Merchandise, and other Moveables, which may chance to fall into either

Pra-

Parties hands after the Conclusion and Publication of the present Instrument, in the Channel or *British* Sea, within the space of Twelve days, and the same in the North Sea; and within the space of Six Weeks, from the month of the Channel unto the *Cape of S. Vincent*, as also within the space of Ten Weeks beyond the said *Cape*, and on this side the *Equinoctial Line* or *Equator*, as well the Ocean and *Mediterranean* Sea, as elsewhere; and from thence within the space of Eight months, beyond the terms of the foresaid Line throughout all the World; shall be and remain unto the Possessors, without any exception or further distinction of time or place, or any regard had to the making of Restitution or Compensation.

VIII.

It is also Agreed, That under the foresaid Renunciation and Stipulation, all Letters whatsoever of Reprizal, Marque and Counter-Marque, both general and particular, and others of that kind, by vertue whereof any Hostility may be exercised for the future, ought also to be reckoned and comprehended; and by the Publick Authority of this Alliance they are inhibited and revoked. And if any persons of either Nation, after such Revocation, shall nevertheless, under pretence or authority of such Letters or Commissions already revoked, design any new mischief, or act any Hostility, after the Peace is made, and the times specified in the precedent seventh Article are elapsed; they are to be looked upon as disturbers of the Publick Peace, and punished according to the Law of Nations, besides an entire restitution of the thing taken, or full satisfaction of Damages, to which they shall be liable, notwithstanding any Clause whatsoever to the contrary, which may be inserted in the said Letters revoked as aforesaid.

IX.

And whereas in Countreys far remote, as in *Africa* and *America*, especially in *Guiney*, certain Protestations and Declarations, and other Writings of that kind prejudicial to the Liberty of Trade and Navigation, have been emitted and published on either side by the Governors and Officers in the Name of their Superiours; It is in like manner Agreed, That all and every such Protestations, Declarations, and Writings aforesaid, be abolished, and held hereafter for null and void; and that both the above mentioned Parties, and their Inhabitants and Subjects, use and enjoy the same Liberty of Trade and Navigation, as well in *Africa* as in *America*, which they used and enjoyed, or of right might use and enjoy at that time when the Treaty of the year 1662. was subscribed.

X.

Also, That Prisoners on both sides, one and all, of what Degree, Dignity, or Condition soever they be, shall be set at Liberty, without ransom or any other price of their Freedom; Provided satisfaction be made by them for Debts which they have contracted for Diet or any other lawful Cause.

 That

XI.

That the said King of *Great Britain*, and the said States General remain Friends, Confederate, United and Allied, for the defence and preservation of the Rights, Liberties, and Immunities of either Ally and their Subjects, against all whomsoever, who shall endeavour to disturb the Peace of either State by Sea or Land, or such as living within either Dominions, shall be declared Publick Enemies to either.

XII.

That neither the said King of *Great Britain*, nor the said States General shall Act, Do, Endeavour, Treat or Attempt any thing against the other, or the Subjects of either, any where by Land or Sea, or in any Ports, Liberties, Creeks, or Fresh waters, upon any occasion whatsoever; And that neither they nor the Subjects of either of them, shall give, afford, or supply any Aid, Counsel or Favour, nor consent that any thing be Done, Treated or Attempted by any other whosoever, to the harm or prejudice of the other, or the Subjects of either; but shall expresly and actually oppose, contradict, and really hinder all whomsoever) residing or dwelling in either the respective Dominions, who shall act, do, treat, or attempt any thing against either of them.

XIII.

That neither the said King, nor the said Commonwealth, nor any of the Subjects of either, inhabiting or residing within their Jurisdiction, shall cherish and assist the Rebels of either Party with any Succour, Counsel, or Favour whatsoever; but shall expresly oppose, and effectually hinder all persons abiding, residing, or dwelling in either of their Dominions, from supplying or furnishing any of those foresaid Rebels by Sea or Land, with any Succour or Assistance, either in Men, Ships, Arms, warlike Furniture, or other prohibited Goods, or with Money, Provisions or Victuals: And all Ships, Arms, warlike Furniture, or other forbidden Goods, also Money and Provisions belonging to any person or persons whatsoever, which shall be supplied or furnished contrary to the meaning of this Article, shall be confiscate and forfeited to that Party where the persons offending shall be: And those who shall wittingly and willingly act, commit, attempt, or advise any thing contrary to the sense of this Article, shall be judged Enemies of both Parties, and shall be punished as Traitors, there where the Offence shall be committed. But as touching the specification of Prohibited or Contraband Goods, it shall be provided for hereafter.

XIV.

That the said King of *Great Britain*, and the said States General shall mutually, sincerely, and faithfully (as there is occasion) assist each other, against the Rebels of either, by Sea or Land, with Men and Ships, at the cost and charg-

charges of the Parties who desire the same, in such proportion and manner, and upon such conditions, as afterward shall be agreed, and the present occasion shall require.

XV.

That neither the said King, nor the said Commonwealth, nor the Subjects of either, shall in any of their Jurisdictions, Countries, Lands, Havens, Sea-ports, Creeks, receive any Rebel or Rebels, Fugitive or Fugitives of the other Party, declared, or to be declared, nor shall give or yield unto such declared Rebels and Fugitives in the places aforesaid, or elsewhere, though without their Lands, Countries, Havens, Sea-ports, Creeks or Jurisdictions, any Help, Counsel, Lodging, Souldiers, Ships, Money, Arms, Ammunition or Victuals: As also neither of the States shall permit that such Rebels or Fugitives be received by any person or persons within their Jurisdictions, Countries, Lands, Sea-ports, Havens, Creeks, nor suffer that any Help, Counsel, Lodging, Favour, Arms, Ammunition, Souldiers, Ships, Money, or Provision be given or yielded to such Rebels and Fugitives; but shall expressly and effectually oppose, and really hinder the same.

XVI.

That in case either of them by their publick and authentick Letters shall make known and declare unto the other, that any person or persons are or have been a Rebel or Rebels, Fugitive or Fugitives, and that they or any of them have been received, or reside, lie hid, or seek shelter in their Jurisdictions, Lands, Countries, Sea-ports, or in any of them; then that party who shall have received such Letters, or to whom such notice shall be given, or declaration made, shall within the space of Twenty eight days, to be accounted from the day that such notice was given, be bound to Charge and Command such Rebel or Rebels, Fugitive or Fugitives, to withdraw and depart out of their Jurisdictions, Lands, Dominions, Countries, and every of them: And in case any of the said Rebels or Fugitives do not withdraw and depart within Fifteen days after such Charge or Command so given, then that they be punished with Death, and loss of Lands and Goods.

XVII.

That no Rebel of the said King of *Great Britain* shall be received into any of the Castles, Cities, Havens, Jurisdictions, or other places Privileged or not Privileged, which any person of what dignity or degree soever he be, or shall be, hath within the Dominions or Territories of the United Provinces, by what right or title soever he doth or shall hold or possess the same, nor be permitted to be received into, or remain in them, by any person, of what quality or degree soever he be. Neither shall the said States General permit or suffer, that in any of the aforesaid places, any Assistance, Counsel or Favour with Ships, Souldiers, Money or Provision, or in any other manner, be given or afforded unto any such Rebel, by any person of what degree or quality soever he be, but shall

shall openly and expressly forbid, and effectually hinder the same. And if any person or persons, of what degree or quality soever they be, dwelling or remaining within the Dominions of the said United Provinces, or under their Command, shall act any thing contrary to this Agreement, That then all and singular such persons so doing, shall for term of their lives respectively, lose and forfeit all such Castles, Towns, Villages, Lands, and other places which they or any of them at that time have or pretend to have, by what right or title soever. In like manner, no Rebel of the said States of the United Provinces shall be received into any Castles, Towns, Havens, or other places, or any of them, Privileged or not Privileged, which any person or persons, of what degree or quality soever they be, and by what right or title soever he or they do or shall hold and possess, within the Kingdoms or Dominions of His said Majesty of *Great Britain*: Nor shall such Rebel be suffered to be received by any person or persons whatsoever, or there to remain; neither shall the King of *Great Britain* permit or suffer, that any Counsel, Assistance, or Favour in any of the said Places with Ships, Men, Money, Victuals, or in any other manner be given or afforded unto any such Rebel, by any such person or persons, of what degree or quality soever they be; but shall openly and expressly forbid, and effectually hinder the same. And in case any of the Subjects of the said King, or within His Dominions, shall do or attempt any thing against this Agreement, That all and every person so offending, shall in like manner for their respective lives lose and forfeit all such Castles, Cities, Towns, Lands, and other places which they or any of them, at that time hath, or shall pretend to have, by any right or title whatsoever.

XVIII.

That the said King of *Great Britain* and His Subjects, and all the Inhabitants of His Majesties Dominions, and also the said United Provinces and their Subjects and Inhabitants, of what rank or condition soever they be, shall be bound to use each other kindly and friendly in every thing; so that they may freely and safely sail by Land or by Water into each others Countreys, Cities, Towns walled or unwalled, fortified or not fortified, and their Havens, and all other their Dominions situate in *Europe*, to continue and abide therein so long as they shall please, and may there buy so much Provisions as are necessary for their use, without any hindrance; and that likewise they may Trade and Traffique in Goods and Commodities of all sorts, as to them shall seem fit, and them to Export and Import at their pleasure, paying the usual Duties, having to each Countrey their particular Laws and Customs. Provided that the Subjects and Inhabitants of either side exercising their Trade in each others Countreys and Dominions, shall not be obliged hereafter to pay any more Customs, Impost, or other Duties, than according to that proportion which other Foreign Nations Trading in the said places do usually pay.

XIX.

That the Ships and Vessels of the said United Provinces, as well Men of War

as

as others, meeting any Men of War of the ſaid King of *Great Britain's* in the *Britiſh* Seas, ſhall Strike the Flag, and Lore the Topſail in ſuch manner as the ſame hath been formerly obſerved in any times whatſoever.

XX.

And for the greater Freedom of Commerce and Navigation, it is Agreed and Concluded, That the ſaid King of *Great Britain*, and the ſaid States General, ſhall not receive into their Havens, Cities and Towns, nor ſuffer that any of the Subjects of either Party do receive Pirates or Sea-Rovers, or afford them any entertainment, aſſiſtance or proviſion, but ſhall endeavour that the ſaid Pirates and Sea-Rovers, or their Partners, Sharers and Abettors, be found out, apprehended, and ſuffer condign puniſhment for the terror of others: And all the Ships, Goods, and Commodities Piratically taken by them, and brought into the Ports of either Party, which can be found; nay although they be ſold, ſhall be reſtored to the right Owners, or ſatisfaction ſhall be given either to their Owners, or to thoſe who by Letters of Attorney ſhall challenge the ſame: Provided the Right of their Propriety be made to appear in the Court of Admiralty by due proofs according to Law.

XXI.

It ſhall not be permitted to the Subjects of the ſaid King of *Great Britain*, and the Inhabitants of the Kingdoms and Countreys under His Obedience, or to the Inhabitants and Subjects of the ſaid United Provinces, to do or offer any Hoſtility or Violence to each other, either by Land or by Sea, upon any pretence or colour whatſoever: And conſequently it ſhall not be lawful for the ſaid Subjects or Inhabitants to get Commiſſions or Letters of Repriſal from any Prince or State, with whom either of the Confederates are at difference, or in open War; and much leſs by vertue of thoſe Letters to moleſt or damnifie the Subjects of either Party. Neither ſhall it be lawful for any Foreign Private Men of War, who are not Subjects to one nor the other Party, having Commiſſions from any other Prince or State, to Equip their Ships in the Harbours of eithe of the aforeſaid Parties, or to ſell or ranſom their Prizes, or any other way to Truck, as well the Ships and Goods, as any other Lading whatſoever. And it ſhall not be lawful for them to buy any Victual, but what ſhall be neceſſary to bring them to the next Port of that Prince from whom they obtained their ſaid Commiſſions. And if perchance any of the Subjects of the ſaid King of *Great Britain*, or of the ſaid States General ſhall buy or get to themſelves by Truck, or any other way, ſuch Ship or Goods which have been taken by the Subjects of one or the other Party; in ſuch caſe the ſaid Subject ſhall be bound to reſtore the ſaid Ship or Goods to the Proprietors without any delay, and without any Compenſation or re-imburſement of Money paid or promiſed for the ſame: Provided that they make it appear before the Council of the ſaid King of *Great Britain*, or before the ſaid States General, that they are the right Owners or Proprietors of them,

XXII.

That in case the said King of *Great Britain*, or the said States General do make any Treaty of Amity or Alliance with any other Kings, Republicks, Princes, or States, they shall therein comprehend each other and their Dominions, if they define to be therein comprehended; and shall give to the other notice of all such Treaties of Friendship and Alliance.

XXIII.

That in case it happen during this Friendship, Confederacy and Alliance, any thing shall be done or attempted by any of the Subjects or Inhabitants of either Party against this Treaty, or any part thereof, by Land, Sea, or Fresh-waters, That nevertheless this Amity and Alliance between the said Nations shall not thereby be broken or interrupted, but shall remain and continue in its full force; and that only those particular persons shall be punished, who have committed any thing against this Treaty, and none else; and that Justice shall be rendred, and satisfaction given to all persons concerned, by all such who have committed any thing contrary to this Treaty, by Land or Sea, or other Waters, in any part of *Europe*, or any places within the *Straits*, or in *America*, or upon the Coasts of *Africa*, or in any Lands, Islands, Seas, Creeks, Bays, Rivers, or in any places on this side the *Cape of Good Hope*, within Twelve Moneths space after Justice shall be demanded; And in all places whatsoever on the other side the *Cape* (as hath been aboveſaid) within Eighteen Moneths next ensuing after demand of Justice shall be made in manner aforesaid. But in case the offenders against this Treaty do not appear, and submit themselves to Judgement, and give satisfaction within the respective times above expressed, proportionable to the distance of the places, they shall be declared Enemies of both Parties, and their Estates, Goods, and Revenues whatsoever, shall be confiscated for due and full satisfaction of the injuries and wrongs by them offered; and their persons also, when they come within the Dominions of either Party, shall be liable unto such punishments as every one shall deserve for his respective offences.

XXIV.

That the Subjects of the said King of *Great Britain*, and those which are under His Jurisdiction, may freely and securely travel in all the Provinces of the *Low-Countreys*, and all their Dominions in *Europe*, and through them by Sea or Land pass to other places there or beyond them, and through all Quarters of the United Provinces, Cities, Forts, or Garrisons whatsoever, which are in any parts of the United Provinces, or else where in their Dominions in *Europe*, as well they themselves exercising Trade in all those places, as their Agents, Factors and Servants, may go armed or unarmed (but if armed, not above Forty in a Company) as well without their Goods and Merchandises as with them, wheresoever they please. The People also and Inhabitants of the United Provinces shall enjoy the same Liberty and Freedom in all the Dominions of the said King in *Europe*; Provided that they and every of them do in their Trade and Merchandising yield Obedience to the Laws and Statutes of either Nation respectively.

That

XXV.

That in caſe the Merchant-Ships of the Subjects of either Nation ſhall by Storm, Pirates, or any other neceſſity whatſoever be driven into any Haven of either Dominion, they may depart ſecurely and at their pleaſure, with their Ships and Goods, without paying any Cuſtoms or other Duties; Provided they break no Bulk, nor ſell any thing; nor ſhall they be ſubject to any Moleſtation or Search, provided they do not receive on board any Perſons or Goods, nor do any thing elſe contrary to the Laws, Ordinances or Cuſtoms of the places where they (as aforeſaid) ſhall happen to arrive.

XXVI.

That the Merchants, Maſters and Seamen of either Party, their Ships, Goods, Wares or Merchandiſes, ſhall not be Arreſted or Seiſed in the Lands, Havens, Roads or Rivers of the other, to ſerve at War, or any other uſe, by vertue of any general or ſpecial Command, unleſs upon an extraordinary neceſſity, and that juſt ſatisfaction be given for the ſame; but ſo as the ſame ſhall not derogate from the Seiſures and Arreſts duely made in the ordinary Courts of Juſtice of either Nation.

XXVII.

That the Merchants on both ſides, their Factors and Servants, and alſo the Maſters and other Seamen, as well going as returning by Sea and other Waters, as alſo in the Havens of either Party, or going on Shore, may carry and uſe for the defence of themſelves and Goods, all ſort of Weapons, as well Offenſive as Defenſive; but being come into their Lodgings or Inns, they ſhall there lay by and leave their Arms, until they be going on board again.

XXVIII.

That the Men of War, or Convoys of either Nation, meeting or overtaking at Sea any Merchants Ship or Ships belonging to the Subjects or Inhabitants of the other, holding the ſame Courſe, or going the ſame Way, ſhall be bound, as long as they keep one Courſe together, to protect and defend them againſt all and every one who would ſet upon them.

XXIX.

That if any Ship or Ships of the Subjects or Inhabitants of either Nation, or of a Neuter, be taken by a third Party in the Harbours of either, not being of the Subjects or Inhabitans of either Nation, they in or out of whoſe Haven or Juriſdiction the ſaid Ships ſhall be taken, ſhall be bound to endeavour with the other Party, that the ſaid Ship or Ships be purſued, brought back, and reſtored to the Owners; but all this ſhall be done at the charges of the Owners, or whom it concerns.

XXX.

That Searchers and other like Officers on both ſides ſhall regulate themſelves

according to the Laws of either Nation, and ſhall not impoſe or demand more then they are allowed by their Commiſſions and Inſtructions.

XXXI.

That if any injury be done or practiſed by either Nation, or the Subjects or Inhabitants of the ſame, againſt the Subjects or Inhabitants of the other, or againſt any of the Articles of this preſent Treaty, or againſt common right; yet nevertheleſs no Letters of Reprisal, Mark or Countermark ſhall be granted by either ſide, till Juſtice hath been firſt demanded according to the ordinary courſe of Law; but in caſe Juſtice be there denied or delayed, then that the ſaid King of *Great Britain* and the ſaid States General, or Commiſſioners of that Nation whoſe Subjects and Inhabitants have ſuffered the wrong, ſhall publickly require Juſtice from that other Party, where (as aboveſaid) it was denied or delayed, or from that power appointed to hear and decide ſuch differences, that there may be a friendly compoſure, or due proceſs of Law. But if ſtill there happen more delays, and neither Juſtice be adminiſtred, nor ſatisfaction given within three moneths after ſuch demand, that then Letters of Reprisal, Mark or Countermark may be granted.

XXXII.

It is alſo agreed, If at any time it happen (which God of his mercy forbid) that the Differences now compoſed between His ſaid Majeſty and the ſaid States General, ſhould feſter, and break out again into open War, that then thoſe Ships, Merchandiſe, or any kind of Moveables of either party, which ſhall be found to be and remain in the ports, and under the command of the adverſe party on either ſide, ſhall not for all that be confiſcated, or made obnoxious to any inconvenience; but the ſpace of ſix moneths ſhall entirely be allowed to the Subjects and Inhabitants of either party, that they may have leiſure to tranſport from thence the foremention'd things, and any thing elſe that is theirs, whither they ſhall think fit, without any kind of Moleſtation.

XXXIII.

That they who have obtained private Commiſſions from either party, before they receive ſuch Commiſſions, ſhall give good and ſufficient caution before the Judge of the Court where they receive ſuch Commiſſions, by reſponſible men, who have no part or ſhare in ſuch Ships, that they ſhall do no damage or injury to the Subjects or Inhabitants of either ſide.

XXXIV.

It is alſo agreed and concluded, That the Subjects and Inhabitants of either party ſhall always have free acceſs to each others Sea-ports, there to remain, and from thence to depart with the ſame freedom; and not only with their Merchant-Ships and Lading, but alſo with their Men of War, whether they belong to the ſaid King or States General, or unto ſuch as have obtained private Commiſſions, whether they arrive through violence of Tempeſt, or other caſualty

ſualty of the Seas, or to mend their Ships, or to buy Proviſion, ſo they exceed not the number of Eight men of War, when they come there voluntarily, nor ſhall remain or abide longer in the Havens or Places adjacent, then they ſhall have a juſt cauſe to repair their ſaid Ships, or to buy Victuals or other neceſſaries. And if a greater number of Men of War ſhould upon occaſion deſire to come unto ſuch ports, they ſhall in no caſe enter thereinto, until they have firſt obtained leave from thoſe to whom the ſaid Havens do appertain, unleſs they be forced ſo to do by Storm, or ſome force or neceſſity, whereby they may avoid the danger of the Sea: In which caſe alſo they ſhall preſently make known the cauſe of their coming unto the Governour or Chief Magiſtrate of the Place, and ſhall ſtay no longer then the ſaid Governour or chief Magiſtrate ſhall permit them, and ſhall not do any acts of Hoſtility or other prejudice in the aforeſaid Havens during their abode there.

XXXV.

Furthermore it is agreed and concluded, That both parties ſhall truly and firmly obſerve and execute this preſent Treaty, and all and every the matters contained therein, and effectually cauſe the ſame to be obſerved and performed by the Subjects and Inhabitants of either Nation.

XXXVI.

Alſo for further caution and aſſurance that this Treaty and Confederacy ſhall be duly and *bonâfide* obſerved on the part of the ſaid States General of the United Provinces and their People, It is Concluded and Agreed, as alſo the ſaid States General by theſe preſents do agree, and firmly oblige and bind themſelves, That all and every one whom they, or the States of the Provinces ſhall at any time chooſe, appoint, or make Captain-General, Governour, or chief-Preſident, or State-holder, General of Armies or Military Forces by Land, or Admiral or General of the Fleets, Ships, or Forces at Sea, ſhall be bound and obliged by Oath to confirm this Treaty, and all the Articles thereof, and promiſe ſacredly upon Oath, That they ſhall, as far as it is poſſible, religiouſly obſerve and execute the ſame, and as much as concerns them, cauſe the ſame to be obſerved and executed by others.

XXXVII.

Under this preſent Treaty of peace thoſe ſhall be comprehended, who ſhall be named by either party with common Conſent before the Exchange of Ratifications, or within Six Moneths after. But in the mean time, as the Covenanting parties do thankfully acknowledge the Friendly Offices and unwearied Endeavours, whereby the Moſt Serene King of *Sweden* interpoſing his Mediation, hath through the Aſſiſtance of God promoted and carried on this beneficial Work of Pacification unto the deſired Concluſion; So to teſtifie their like Affection, It is Decreed and Covenanted by the common Conſent of all the parties, That His above-mentioned Majeſty of *Sweden*, with all his Kingdoms, Dominions, Provinces and Rights, be included in this Treaty, and

comprehended in the preſent pacification, after the beſt and moſt effectual manner that may be.

XXXVIII.

It is alſo Covenanted, Concluded, and Agreed, That the preſent Treaty, and all and every thing and things therein contained and concluded, ſhall be confirmed and ratified by the ſaid King of *Great Britain*, and the ſaid States General of the United Provinces, by Letters Patents on both ſides, Sealed with the Great Seal in due and authentick Form, within Four Weeks next enſuing, or ſooner, if it can be done; and that within the ſaid time the Ratifications on both ſides ſhall be Exchanged at *Breda*; and that preſently after the Delivery and Exchange of the ſame, this Treaty and Alliance ſhall be publiſhed in ſuch Form and Place as is uſual.

Done at Breda *the* ⁂ *day of* July, 1667.

The Separate Article.

IF it happen that any Tapiſtry, Hangings, Carpets, Pictures, or Houſhold-Furniture of what kind ſoever, or precious Stones, Jewels, Rich Curioſities, or other Moveable Goods whatſoever, belonging to the King of *Great Britain*, either now are, or hereafter ſhall be found to be in the hands or power of the ſaid States General, or of any of their Subjects; the ſaid States General do promiſe that they will in no wiſe protect the Poſſeſſors of any Moveables appertaining unto the ſaid King; which Goods may be taken from them in ſuch manner, that they who ſhall make difficulty to reſtore them freely, may not be dealt withall by any means contrary to Equity and Juſtice. And the ſaid States do promiſe to uſe their moſt effectual endeavours, that a plain and ſummary way of Proceeding may be taken in this affair, without the ordinary form and method of Proceſs uſually obſerved in Courts; and that Juſtice be adminiſtred, whereby His ſaid Majeſty may be ſatisfied as far as poſſibly may be, without the wrong of any one.

Alſo, That if any of thoſe who are guilty of that horrible Treaſon and Parricide committed upon King CHARLES the Firſt of moſt bleſſed Memory, and lawfully attainted, condemned, or convicted of the ſame, either now are in the Dominions of the ſaid States General, or ſhall hereafter come thither; as ſoon as ever it ſhall be known or ſignified to the ſaid States General, or any of their Officers, they ſhall be apprehended, put into Cuſtody, and ſent Priſoners into *England*, or delivered into the hands of thoſe whom the ſaid King of *Great Britain* ſhall appoint to take charge of them, and bring them home.

Done at Breda *the* ⁂ *day of* July, 1667.

HIS

His Majesties Declaration Concerning The Restoring of all Places Forts, &c. which his Subjects shall have taken or recovered from the DUTCH *after the* ⁂ *day of* May *last past.*

CHARLES the II. by the grace of God King of *Great Britain*, *France* and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, &c. We do hereby make known and testifie unto all and every person and persons whom it doth or may any way concern, That whereas in the Treaty of Peace Concluded at *Breda* the ⁂ day of *July*, 1667. between Us and the High and Mighty Lords States General of the United *Netherlands*, it is agreed in the third Article, That each Party is to hold and possess for the time to come, with plenary right of Soveraignty, Propriety and Possession, all such Lands, Islands, Cities, Forts, Places, and Colonies, as during this War, or in any former times before this War, they have by force of Arms, or any way whatsoever gotten or detained from the other Party, after the very same manner as they had seized and did possess them on the ⁂ day of *May* last past, not excepting any of the said Places. And whereas furthermore, for the avoiding of all matter of Strife and Contention, which useth sometimes to arise by reason of Restitutions, it is also agreed in the sixth Article, That if either Party shall intercept and get from the other any Lands, Islands, Cities, Forts, Colonies, and other Places after the said ⁂ day of *May* last past, all and every of the premisses (without any distinction of time and place) are forthwith to be restored in the very same Condition wherein they shall be found to be at the time whensoever certain notice shall come to those places that the peace is renewed: We do hereby require and command all Our Governours, Officers, Commanders and Souldiers, both by Sea and Land, of what quality and Condition soever they be, as well within *Europe*, as without, that they do not only forbear, and totally abstain from all Hostility according to the Tenor of the foresaid Treaty; but also if at any time it shall happen or come to pass, that any Lands, Islands, Cities, Forts, Colonies, and other places whersoever situated, shall be taken from the United *Netherlanders*, or recovered from them and brought under Our Power, after the expiration of the said ⁂ day of *May*, That they restore them all without any delay or excuse, unto those persons who shall exhibit these Letters Patents, in such condition as they shall be found in at the time when the renewing of the peace shall be notified there without any Diminution, Detraction, Waste or Embezilment whatsoever, upon pain of Our highest displeasure. Given at *Westminster* the Nine and Twentieth day of *July* Old stile, and Eighth day of *August* New stile, in the Year of our Lord, 1667. and of Our Reign the Nineteenth.

FINIS.

ARTICLES

Touching

NAVIGATION & COMMERCE,

Between the most Serene and
Mighty PRINCE

CHARLES II.

By the grace of God King of *England*, *Scotland*, *France* and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, &c.

And the

High and Mighty LORDS

The

STATES GENERAL

Of the

UNITED NETHERLANDS,

Concluded the $\frac{21}{31}$ day of July, 1667.

Published by His Majesties Command.

In the SAVOY,

Printed by the Assigns of *John Bill* and *Christopher Barker*,
Printers to the Kings most Excellent Majesty. 1667.

Articles of Navigation and Commerce, between the Moſt Serene and Mighty Prince, Charles *the Second, by the Grace of God, King of* England, Scotland, France, *and* Ireland, *Defender of the Faith, &c. and the High and Mighty Lords the States General of the* United Netherlands.

WHereas by thoſe *Articles of Peace, Union and Alliance* which are this day concluded between His *Majeſty the King of* Great Britain, *and the States General of the* United Provinces, *it is ſpecially and carefully provided, That all the diſmal and calamitous effects of War may forthwith ceaſe, and that the Peace ſo much deſired by all, may be reſtored in all Kingdoms and Dominions of both Parties, and unto all their Subjects and Inhabitants: And the meaſure of time and affairs hath not permitted them to weigh in an equal Ballance, and thereby exactly to adjuſt all and every thing and things which were to be obſerved and conſidered about the foreſaid Articles, eſpecially about thoſe which belong to the Rules of free Navigation and Trade; and that it may be feared, the Inhabitants and Subjects of both Parties may fall back again into new Quarrels and Diſſentions, and the Differences now compoſed may bleed afreſh, if they be not bound up by ſome certain Laws about thoſe things which concern Navigation and the uſe of Trade: Therefore by the Mediation and endeavours of the* Swediſh *Ambaſſadors, the forementioned Parties have further agreed unto theſe Separate Articles.*

I.

THat all ſuch Proclamations and Acts of State which either party hath publiſhed, by reaſon of this War, to the prejudice of the other party, againſt the liberty of Navigation and Trade, be abrogated on both Sides.

II.

That for the Elucidation of that Act which the King of *Great Britain* cauſed to be publiſhed in the year 1660. *For the Encouragement of Navigation* in his own Subjects, whereby ſtrangers are prohibited to import any Commodities into *England*, but ſuch as are of their own growth or Manufacture; it may be lawful for the States General, and their Subjects, to carry alſo into *England* in their Ships, all ſuch Commodities as growing, being produced, or manufactured in Lower or Upper *Germany*, are not uſually carried ſo frequently and commodiouſly unto Sea-ports (thence to be tranſported to other Countries)

any other way but through the Territories and Dominions of the United *Netherlands*, either by Land or by Rivers.

III.

Whereas the King of *Great Britain* hath heretofore preſſed, That Merchandiſe and Commodities on both Sides might be reduced to a certain and convenient Rule; the States General alſo have always aime at the ſame mark, That Merchandiſe ſhould be bounded and circumſcribed within ſome certain Laws of perpetual Obſervation; And yet that buſineſs ſeems to require longer attention and labour, then that it can be ſpeedily diſpatcht to the ſatisfaction of both parties; They are both content to remit the ſame unto a fitter occaſion, that Commiſſioners on both Sides may meet together aſſoon as may be after this peace is concluded, who may reſolve and agree about ſpecifying and circumſcribing the ſpecies of commodities, and the Laws of Navigation, and may ſet the ſame down in new and mutual covenants. Yet leſt in the mean time the Inhabitants and ſubjects of both parties ſhould be in ſuſpence and doubt, as not knowing what kinds of commodities it may be lawful or unlawful to carry or ſupply unto the Enemy of either Party, after the manner and form of Warlike proviſions, or ſuccours, or under the title or pretence of Merchandiſe, It is likewiſe covenanted and agreed, That the Treaty of Navigation and Commerce made between the Moſt Chriſtian King, and the ſaid States General (beginning from the 16. unto the 41. Article inclusively) in that manner and tenor wherein they follow here inſerted in the *French* language, may proviſionally ſerve for a Rule and Law, and ſo make way for the perfecting of a larger and fuller Treaty concerning Maritime Commerce between the abovementioned Parties.

The foreſaid Articles follow.

16.

All the Subjects and Inhabitants of *France* may with all ſafety and freedom Sail and Traffick in all the Kingdoms, Countreys and Eſtates which are or ſhall be in Peace, Amity, or Neutrality with *France*, without being troubled or diſquieted in that Liberty by the Ships, Gallies, Fregats, Barques, or other Veſſels belonging to the States General or any of their Subjects, upon occaſion and account of the Hoſtilities which may hereafter happen between the ſaid States General and the aboveſaid Kingdoms, Countreys and Eſtates, or any of them, which are or ſhall be in Peace, Amity, or Neutrality with *France*.

17.

This Tranſportation and Traffick ſhall extend to all ſorts of Merchandiſe, except thoſe of Contraband.

18.

This term of Contraband Goods is underſtood to comprehend only all ſorts of Fire-Arms and their Appurtenances; as Canon, Muſquets, Mortar-pieces, Petards, Bombes, Granadoes, *Sauciſſes*, Pitched Hoops, Carriages, Reſts, Bandeliers, Powder, Match, Salt-peter, Bullets, Pikes, Swords, *Morions*,

Morions, Head-pieces-*Cuiraſſes*, Halberts, Javelins, Horſes, great Saddles, Holſters, Belts, and other Utenſils of War.

29.

In this quality of Contraband Goods, theſe following ſhall not be comprehended; Wheat, Corn, and other Grain, Gums, Oyls, Wines, Salt, nor generally any thing that belongs to the nouriſhment and Suſtenance of life, but ſhall remain free as other Merchandiſe and Commodities not comprehended in the precedent Article; and the Tranſportation of them ſhall be permitted even unto places in Enmity with the ſaid States General, except ſuch Cities and Places as are beſieged, blocked up, or inveſted.

30.

It hath been agreed, That the Execution of what is abovesaid ſhall be performed in the manner following; That the Ships and Barques with the Merchandiſe of his Majeſties Subjects, being entred into any port of the ſaid States General, and purpoſing to paſs from thence unto the Ports of the ſaid Enemies, ſhall be only obliged to ſhew unto the Officers of the Port of the ſaid States out of which they would go, their Paſsports, containing the Specification of the Lading of their Ships, atteſted and marked with the ordinary Seal and Signing acknowledged by the Officers of the Admiralty of thoſe places from whence they firſt came, with the place whither they are bound, all in the uſual and accuſtomed Form: After which ſhewing of their Paſsports in the Form aforeſaid, they may not be diſquieted nor ſearched, detained nor retarded in their Voyages, upon any pretence whatſoever.

31.

The ſame courſe ſhall be uſed in regard of the French Ships and Barques which ſhall come into any Roads of the Countreys under the Obedience of the ſaid States, not intending to enter into the Ports, or being entred thereinto, not to unlade and break Bulk; which Ships may not be obliged to give account of their Lading, but in caſe of ſuſpicion that they carry unto the Enemies of the ſaid States any Contraband Goods, as was abovesaid.

32.

And in caſe of ſuch apparent ſuſpicion, the ſaid Subjects of His Majeſty ſhall be obliged to ſhew in the Ports their Paſsports in the Form above ſpecified.

33.

But if they were come within the Roads, or were met in the open Sea by any of the ſaid States Ships, or Private Men of War their Subjects; for avoiding of all diſorder, the ſaid Ships of the United Provinces ſhall come no nearer unto the French Barks then within Canon-ſhot, and may ſend their Long-Boat or Shallop on Board the French Ships or Barks, and cauſe only two or three men to go on Board, unto whom the Paſsports and Certificates ſhall be ſhewn by the Maſter or Pilot of the French Ship, in the manner above ſpecified, according to the form of the ſaid Certificates which ſhall be inſerted at the end of this Treaty; by which Paſsports and Certificates proof may be made not only of the Lading, but alſo of the place of the Abode and Reſidence as well of the Maſter and Pilot, as of the Ship it ſelf; to the end that by theſe two ways it may be

known whether they carry Contraband Goods; and that the quality as well of the ſaid Ship as of its Maſter and Pilot may ſufficiently appear: Unto which Paſsports and Certificates entire faith and credit ought to be given. And to the end that their validity may be the better known, and that they may not be in any wiſe falſified and counterfeit, certain marks and counterſigns of His Majeſty and the ſaid States General ſhall be given unto them.

34.

And in caſe any Merchandiſe and Commodities of thoſe kinds which are before declared to be Contraband and forbidden, ſhall by the means aforeſaid be found in the French Veſſels and Barques bound for the Ports of the ſaid States Enemies; they ſhall be unladen, and declared confiſcate before the Judges of the Admiralty of the United Provinces, or other competent Officers: But ſo, that the Ship and Barque, or other free and allowed Goods, Merchandiſe and Commodities found in the ſame Ship, may not for that cauſe be in any manner ſeiſed or confiſcate.

35.

It was furthermore Agreed and Covenanted, That whatſoever ſhall be found Laden by His Majeſties Subjects upon a Ship of the Enemies of the ſaid States, although the ſame were not Contraband Goods, ſhall yet be confiſcate with all that ſhall be found in the ſaid Ship, without exception or reſervation; But on the other ſide alſo, all that ſhall be and ſhall be found in the Ships belonging to the moſt Chriſtian Kings Subjects, ſhall be free and diſcharged, although the Lading or part thereof belong to the ſaid States Enemies; Except Contraband Goods, in regard whereof ſuch rule ſhall be obſerved as hath been ordered in the precedent Articles.

36.

All the Subjects and Inhabitants of the ſaid United Provinces ſhall reciprocally enjoy the ſame Rights, Liberties and Exemptions in their Trade and Commerce within the Ports, Roads, Seas, and Eſtates of His ſaid Majeſty, (as hath been newly ſaid) which His ſaid Majeſties Subjects ſhall enjoy in thoſe of the ſaid States, and in open Sea; It being to be underſtood, that the equality ſhall be mutual every way on both ſides: And even in caſe the ſaid States ſhould hereafter be in Peace, Amity, and Neutrality with any Kings, Princes, and States, who ſhould become Enemies to his ſaid Majeſty, either of the Parties are mutually to uſe the ſame conditions and reſtrictions expreſſed in the Articles of this preſent Treaty, which regard Trade and Commerce.

37.

And the more to aſſure the Subjects of the ſaid States, that no violence ſhall be offered them by the ſaid Ships of War, all the Captains of the Kings Ships, and others His Majeſties Subjects, ſhall be charged and enjoyned not to moleſt or endamage them in any thing whatſoever, upon pain of being puniſhed and made anſwerable in their Perſons and Goods for the Damages and Intereſts ſuffered, and to be ſuffered, until due reſtitution and reparation be made.

38.

And for this cauſe the Captains and Capers ſhall from henceforth every one of

of them be obliged before they go out, to give good and ſufficient ſecurity before Competent Judges, in the ſumme of Fifteen Thouſand *Livres Tournois*, to anſwer every one by himſelf for the Miſcarriages they may commit in their Courſes at Sea, and for their Captains and Officers violations of this preſent Treaty, and of the Orders and Proclamations of His Majeſty which ſhall be publiſhed by vertue, and in conformity of the Regulation therein made; upon pain of being caſhiered, and forfeiting the ſaid Commiſſions and Licences: Which ſhall in like manner be practiſed by the Subjects of the ſaid States General.

39.

If it ſhould happen that any of the ſaid French Captains ſhould make Prize of a Veſſel laden with Contraband Goods, as hath been ſaid, the ſaid Captains may not open nor break up the Cheſts, Males, Packs, Bags, Cask, and other Boxes, or tranſport, ſell, or exchange, and otherwiſe alienate them, until they have Landed in the preſence of the Judges of the Admiralty, and after an Inventory hath by them been made of the ſaid Goods found in the ſaid Veſſels; unleſs the Contraband Goods making but a part of the Lading, the Maſter or Pilot of the Ship ſhould be content to deliver the ſaid Contraband Goods unto the ſaid Captain, and to purſue his Voyage: In which caſe the ſaid Maſter or Pilot ſhall by no means be hindred from continuing his courſe and the deſign of his Voyage.

40.

His Majeſty being deſirous that the Subjects of the ſaid States may be uſed in all Countreys under his Obedience as favourably as his own Subjects, will give all neceſſary Orders, that Judgements and Decrees upon Prizes which ſhall happen to be taken at Sea, may be given with all Juſtice and Equity, by perſons not ſuſpected nor concerned in the matter under debate: And His Majeſty will give preciſe and effectual Orders, that all Decrees, Judgements, and Orders of Juſtice already given and to be given, may be readily and duly executed according to their forms.

41.

And when the Ambaſſadors of the ſaid States General, or any other of their Publick Miniſters reſiding in His Majeſties Court, ſhall make complaint of the Judgements which ſhall be given, His Majeſty will cauſe a Review to be made of the ſaid Judgements in his Council, to examine whether the Order and Precautions contained in the preſent Treaty have been followed and obſerved, and to provide for the ſame according to reaſon; which ſhall be done within the ſpace of three Moneths at the fartheſt: Nevertheleſs neither before the firſt Judgement, nor after it, during the time of the Review, the Goods and Effects which are reclaimed, may not be ſold or unladen, unleſs it be with the conſent of the Parties intereſſed, to avoid the ſpoiling of the ſaid Commodities, if they be periſhable.

42.

When Proceſs ſhall be moved in the firſt or ſecond inſtance between thoſe that have taken the Prizes at Sea, and the perſons intereſſed therein, and the

ſaid intereſſed perſons ſhall come to obtain a favourable Judgement or Decree, the ſaid Judgement or Decree ſhall have its Execution upon Security given, notwithſtanding the Appeal of him that took the Prize; But the ſame ſhall not hold on the contrary. And that which is ſaid in this preſent, and in the precedent Articles, for the cauſing of good and ſpeedy Juſtice to be done unto the Subjects of the United Provinces in the matter of Prizes taken at Sea by His Majeſties Subjects, ſhall be underſtood and practiſed by the States General, in regard of Prizes taken by their Subjects from thoſe of His Majeſty.

IV.

It is alſo Covenanted, That theſe above-written Separate Articles, and all andevery thing therein contained and concluded, ſhall be confirmed and ratified by the ſaid King of *Great Britain*, and the ſaid States General of the United Provinces, by Letters Patents of both parties Sealed with their Great Seal in due and authentique Form, within four Weeks next enſuing, or ſooner, if it may be; and mutual Inſtruments ſhall be exchanged at *Breda* within the foreſaid time; and the ſame ſhall be publiſhed after the delivery and exchange thereof, in the uſual Form and Place.

Done at Breda *the* $\frac{21}{31}$ *day of* July, 1667.

A form of the Paſsports and Certificates that ought to be given in the Admiralty of France, *to the Ships and Barques that go out thence, according to the Article of the preſent Treaty.*

CEſar Duke of *Vendôme*, Peer and great Maſter, Chief and Superintendent General of the Navigation and Commerce of *France*: To all who ſhall ſee theſe preſents, Greeting.

We do make known, That we have granted leave and permiſſion to Maſter and Conductor of a Ship called of the City of of the burthen of Tuns or thereabouts, being at preſent in the Port and Haven of to go to laden with after ſearch ſhall have been made of his Ship, and he before his departure ſhall make oath before the Officers that exerciſe the Juriſdiction of Maritime Cauſes, That the ſaid Veſſel doth belong to one or more of his Majeſties Subjects, an Act whereof ſhall be put at the bottom of the Preſents, as alſo to keep and cauſe to be kept by thoſe aboard him, the Orders and Rules of the Marine, and ſhall put into the Regiſtry the Roll ſigned & certified; containing the Names and Surnames, the Nativity and Habitation of the men that are aboard him, and of all that ſhall imbarque themſelves, whom he may not take on board without the knowledge and permiſſion of the Marine Officers; and in every Port or haven where he ſhall enter with his Ship, ſhall make appear to the Officers and Marine Judges concerning the preſent Licence, and ſhall make them faithfull relation of what hath

hath been done, and hath paſſed during his Voyage, and ſhall carry the Flags, Arms, and Colours, both the Kings and Ours, throughout his whole Voyage. In witneſs whereof, We have ſigned theſe Preſents, and cauſed the Seal of our Arms to be put thereunto, and the ſame to be counter-ſigned by Our Secretary of the Marine, the day of One thouſand ſix hundred.

Signed

Ceſar of *Vendôme*. And underneath, By my Lord *Matharel*, and ſealed with the Seal of the Arms of the ſaid Lord Admiral.

A Form of the Act containing the Oath.

WE of the Admiralty of do certifie, that Maſter of the Ship named in the Paſsport above, hath taken the Oath therein mentioned. Made at the day of One thouſand ſix hundred, &c.

Another Form of the Certificates that ought to be given by the Cities and Sea-ports of the United Provinces, to the Ships and Barques that go from thence, according to the Article aboveſaid.

TO the Moſt Serene, Moſt Illuſtrious, Illuſtrious, Moſt Mighty, Moſt Noble, Honourable, and Prudent Lords, Emperors, Kings, Commonwealths, Princes, Dukes, Comties, Barons, Lords, Burgermaſters, Sheriffs, Counſellors, Judges, Officers, Juſtices and Regents of all good Cities and Places, as well Eccleſiaſtical as Secular, who ſhall ſee or read theſe preſents. We Burgermaſters and Governours of the City of do make known, That Ship-Maſter appearing before Us, hath declared by ſolemn Oath, that the Ship called containing about Laſts, of which he is at preſent the Maſter, belongeth to Inhabitants of the United provinces. So help him God: And as we would willingly ſee the ſaid Ship-Maſter aſſiſted in his juſt affairs, We do requeſt you all in generall and particular, that where the aboveſaid Maſter ſhall arrive with his Ship and Goods, it may pleaſe them to receive him courteouſly, and uſe him in due manner, ſuffering him upon the uſual Rights of Tolls and other Charges, in, through, and nigh your ports, Rivers and Territories, permitting him to ſail, paſs, frequent and trade there where he ſhall think fit. Which we ſhall willingly acknowledge. In witneſs whereof we have cauſed the Seal of Our City to be thereunto put.

FINIS.

ARTICLES
OF
PEACE & ALLIANCE
Between the most Serene and
Mighty PRINCE
CHARLES II.
By the grace of God King of *England*, *Scotland*, *France* and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, &c.
And the
Most Serene and Mighty PRINCE
LEWIS XIV.
The Most Christian KING.

Concluded the $\frac{21}{31}$ day of July, 1667.

Published by His Majesties Command.

In the SAVOY.

Printed by the Assigns of *John Bill* and *Christopher Barker*, Printers to the Kings most Excellent Majesty. 1667.

Articles of Peace and Alliance between the Most Serene and Mighty Prince, Charles *the Second, by the Grace of God, King of* England, Scotland, France, *and* Ireland, *Defender of the Faith, &c. and the Most Serene and Mighty Prince*, Lewis XIV. *The Most Christian King.*

I.

THat there be an Universal, Perpetual, True and Sincere peace and Amity between the most Christian King and the King of *Great Britain*, their Heirs and Successors, and between the Kingdoms, States, and Subjects of both; and that the same be so sincerely and seriously observed and kept, that one shall promote the honour and advantage of the other; and that a faithful Neighbourhood, and secure observation of Peace and Friendship may flourish again on every side.

2. That all Enmities, Hostilities, Discords and Wars between the said Kings and their Subjects, cease and be abolished; so as they both do forbear and abstain hereafter from all plundering, depredation, harm-doing, injuries and infestation whatsoever, as well by Land as by Sea, and in Fresh-waters, every where; and especially through all Tracts, Dominions and places of either Kingdoms and Territories, of what condition soever they be.

3. That all Offences, Injuries, Damages, which either of the said Kings or their Subjects have suffered from the other during this War, be buried in Oblivion; so that neither in regard of them, nor for the Cause or Pretence of any other thing, neither party, nor the Subjects of either, shall hereafter do or cause to be done or made, any Hostility, Enmity, Molestation or Hindrance to the other, by himself or by others, secretly or openly, directly or indirectly, by colour of Right or way of Fact.

4. That the use of Navigation and Commerce be free between the Subjects of both the said Kings, as it was anciently in the time of peace, and before the Denunciation of the late War; so that every one of them may freely come into the Kingdoms, Provinces, Marts, Ports and Rivers of either party, bringing their Merchandise, and Converting and Trading there without Molestation.

5. That all prisoners on either side, of what Degree, Dignity or Condition soever, be forthwith set at liberty without Ransom or any other Price of their Freedom; provided they pay what is lawfully due for Diet or other Cause.

6. That all Proclamations and Acts which by reason of this War either party hath published, to the prejudice of either, against the liberty of Navigation and Trade, be abrogated on both sides.

7. That the most Christian King shall with all speed, or at the furthest within Six Moneths, to be reckoned from the day of subscribing this present Agree-

ment, reſtore unto the King of *Great Britain*, or unto ſuch as to that purpoſe ſhall receive his Command duely paſſed under the Great Seal of *England*, that part of the Iſle of St. *Chriſtophers* which the *Engliſh* poſſeſſed the laſt of *January* 166$\frac{5}{6}$. before the Declaration of the late War; and to that end the ſaid Moſt Chriſtian King ſhall immediately upon the Ratification of this ſame Agreement, deliver or cauſe to be delivered unto the ſaid King of *Great Britain*, or ſuch Miniſters of his as ſhall be thereunto appointed, all neceſſary Inſtruments and Orders duely diſpatched.

8. But if any of the Subjects of the ſaid King of *Great Britain* ſhall have ſold the Goods which he poſſeſſed in that Iſland, and the price of the Sale hath been paid unto him; he ſhall not be reſtored and put into poſſeſſion of thoſe Goods by vertue of the preſent Agreement, before he hath actually paid back the price or the money he hath received.

9. But if it happen (which yet is not known hitherto) that the Subjects of the ſaid Moſt Chriſtian King are beaten out of the ſaid Iſland of St. *Chriſtophers*, by the Subjects of the abovementioned King of *Great Britain*, before or after the Subſcription of the preſent Agreement: Nevertheleſs, things ſhall be reſtored unto that ſtate and condition wherein they were in the beginning of the Year 1665. that is, before the Declaration of the War now determining; and the ſaid King of *Great Britain*, aſſoon as he hath notice thereof, ſhall without any delay deliver, or cauſe to be delivered unto the abovementioned Moſt Chriſtian King, or his Miniſters thereunto appointed, all Inſtruments and Orders duely made, which are neceſſary for that Reſtitution.

10. Alſo, That the ſaid King of *Great Britain* do likewiſe reſtore unto the ſaid Moſt Chriſtian King, or unto ſuch as to that purpoſe ſhall receive his Command duely paſſed under the Great Seal of *France*, the Countrey which is called *Acadia*, lying in North-*America*, which the ſaid Moſt Chriſtian King did formerly enjoy: And to that end, the ſaid King of *Great Britain* ſhall immediately upon the Ratification of this Agreement, deliver or cauſe to be delivered unto the ſaid Moſt Chriſtian King, or ſuch Miniſters of his as ſhall be thereunto appointed, all Inſtruments and Orders duely diſpatched, which ſhall be neceſſary to the ſaid Reſtitution.

11. But if any of the Inhabitants of that Countrey called *Acadia*, ſhall rather deſire to be hereafter under the Dominion of the King of *Great Britain*; it ſhall be lawful for ſuch to depart within the ſpace of one year, to be counted from the day of the Reſtitution of that Countrey, and to ſell, alienate, or otherwiſe diſpoſe as they pleaſe, their Lands, Grounds, Slaves, and all their Goods moveable or immoveable; and ſuch perſons as ſhall contract with them for the ſame, ſhall be forced to make good ſuch Contracts by the Moſt Chriſtian Kings Authority: But if they ſhall rather chooſe to carry away with them their Money, Houſhold-ſtuff, Veſſels, Slaves, and all their Moveables; it ſhall be free for them ſo to do, without any hindrance or moleſtation whatſoever.

12. Alſo the moſt Chriſtian King ſhall in like manner reſtore unto the King of *Great Britain* the Iſlands called *Antigoa* and *Monſarat* (if they be in his power) and any other Iſlands, Countreys, Forts and Colonies, which may have been

been gotten by the Arms of the moſt Chriſtian King, before or after the Subſcription of the preſent Treaty, and which the King of *Great Britain* poſſeſſed before he entred into the War with the States General (to which War this Treaty doth put an end.) On the other ſide, the ſaid King of *Great Britain* ſhall after the manner aforeſaid, reſtore unto the abovementioned moſt Chriſtian King all Iſlands, Countreys, Forts, and Colonies, any where ſituate, which might be gotten by the King of *Great Britains* Arms, before or after the Subſcription of the preſent Agreement, and which the moſt Chriſtian King poſſeſſed before the firſt of *January*, 1665.

13. But if any of thoſe Servants and Slaves that ſerved the *Engliſh* in that part of the Iſle of St. *Chriſtophers* which belonged to the foreſaid King of *Great Britain*, as alſo, in the Iſlands called *Antigoa* and *Monſarat*, when they were taken by the Arms of the foreſaid moſt Chriſtian King, ſhall deſire to return again unto the ſubjection of the *Engliſh* (yet without all force or conſtraint) it ſhall be free and lawful for them ſo to do within the ſpace of ſix Moneths, to be reckoned from the day on which the ſame Iſlands ſhall be reſtored. But if the *Engliſh* before they went off of the ſaid Iſlands, ſold ſome Servants, and the money was paid for them, thoſe Servants are not to be reſtored upon other terms, but that the price be reſtored and repaid.

14. In like manner, if ſome of the foreſaid King of *Great Britains* Subjects (who were not reckoned amongſt Servants and Slaves) ſhall hire themſelves in the quality of a Souldier, a Labourer, or under whatſoever other Title, to the foreſaid moſt Chriſtian King, or any one of his Subjects that dwelleth in the foreſaid Iſlands, covenanting for Wages by the Year, the Moneth, or the Day; After the Reſtitution of the Iſland or Iſlands, ſuch hiring of ones ſelf or Obligation is to ceaſe, Wages being received after the rate of labour already performed, and it ſhall be free for them to return unto their Countreymen, and live under the Dominion of the King of *Great Britain*.

15. Whatſoever is reſolved concerning the foreſaid Iſlands, it is to be underſtood that it is in likemanner reſolved concerning all other Iſlands, Forts, Countreys, and Colonies, and the Subjects and Servants living therein, whom and which the abovementioned Moſt Chriſtian King ſhall have gotten by his Arms, or ſhall get before or after the Subſcription of this Treaty, if ſo be the ſaid King of *Great Britain* poſſeſſed them before he entred into the War with the States General, which War is ended by this Treaty. On the other ſide, the ſame is alſo underſtood to be reſolved in relation to thoſe Iſlands, Countreys, Forts, and Colonies, and Subjects and Servants living there, who or which belonged unto the abovementioned Moſt Chriſtian King before the Firſt of *January*, 1665. and whom or which the abovementioned King of *Great Britain* ſhall have gotten or ſhall get by his Arms before or after the Subſcription of this Treaty.

16. That all Letters as well of Reprizal, as of Marque and Countermarque, which hitherto have been granted on either ſide for any cauſe, ſhall be and be held null and void; Nor ſhall any the like Letters be hereafter granted by either of the ſaid Kings againſt the Subjects of either, unleſs it be firſt made manifeſt that Right hath been denied; and unleſs he who deſires Letters of Reprizal to

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be granted unto him, do first draw and present his Petition to the Minister residing in the name of that Kingdom against whose Subjects those Letters are desired; that he within the space of Four Moneths, or sooner, may enquire into the contrary, or procure that satisfaction be with all speed made from the party offending to the Complainant. But if that Kingdom against whose Subjects Reprizals are demanded, have no Minister residing there, Letters of Reprizal are not to be granted till after the space of Four Moneths to be reckoned from the day whereupon his Petition was made and presented to the King against whose Subjects Reprizals are desired, or to his Privy Council.

17. Then to cut off all matter of Quarrel and Contentions which might arise in regard of the Restitution of Ships, Merchandise, and other Moveables which either Party may complain to be taken and detained from the other in Countreys and Coasts far distant, after the Peace is concluded, and before it be notified; All Ships, Merchandise, and other Moveables which shall or may be gotten by either side after the Subscription and Publication of the present Agreement, within the space of Twelve Days in the Neighbouring Seas; within the space of Six Weeks from the said Neighbouring Seas unto the Cape of *St. Vincent*; then within the space of Ten Weeks beyond the said Cape on this side of the *Aequinoctial Line*, or *Aequator*, as well in the Ocean and *Mediterranean* Sea, as elsewhere; Lastly, within the space of Six Moneths beyond the bounds of the foresaid Line through the whole World; shall be and remain unto the Possessors without any exception or further distinction of time or place, or any consideration to be had of Restitution or Compensation.

18. But if (which God of his mercy forbid) the Differences now composed between the said Kings should at any time fester, and break out again into open War, the Ships, Merchandise, or any kind of Moveables of either Party, which shall be found to be and remain in the Ports, and under the Command of the adverse Party on either side, shall not be Confiscated, or made obnoxious to any inconvenience, but the space of Six Moneths shall entirely be allowed to the Subjects of either of the said Kings, that they may carry away and transport the foresaid things, and any thing else that is theirs, whither they shall think fit, without any molestation.

19. Under this present Treaty of Peace shall be comprehended those who shall be named by either Party with common consent before the Exchange of Ratifications, or within Six Moneths after. But in the mean time both Parties are well pleased that the King of *Sweden* as Mediator be comprehended, and he is comprehended.

20. Lastly, The Solemn Ratifications of this present Agreement and Alliance, made in due Form, shall be delivered on both sides, and mutually and duly exchanged at *Breda* within the space of Three Weeks to be reckoned from the day of the Subscription.

Done at Breda *the* 31 *day of* July, 1667.

FINIS.

ARTICLES
OF
PEACE & ALLIANCE
Between the most Serene and
Mighty PRINCE
CHARLES II.
By the grace of God King of *England*, *Scotland*, *France* and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, &c.
And the
Most Serene and Mighty PRINCE
FREDERICK III.
King of Denmark *and* Norway.

Concluded the $\frac{21}{11}$ day of July, 1667.

Published by His Majesties Command.

In the SAVOY,
Printed by the Assigns of *John Bill* and *Christopher Barker*, Printers to the Kings most Excellent Majesty. 1667.

Articles of Peace and Alliance between the Most Serene and Mighty Prince, Charles the Second, by the Grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. and the Most Serene and Mighty Prince, Frederick III. King of Denmark and Norway.

I.

First, It is Covenanted, Concluded and Agreed, That there be from this day a perpetual, firm, and inviolable Peace between the most Serene and most Mighty Prince, *Charles* the Second, King of *Great Britain*, and the most Serene and most Mighty Prince *Frederick* the Third, King of *Denmark* and *Norway*, between their Heirs and Successors, and their Kingdoms, Principalities, Earldoms, Islands, Cities, Forts, Lands, Subjects and Inhabitans of what state and quality soever: And so as to maintain and promote each others good no less then their own, and to avert and hinder with all possible study the damage and destruction of one another. And in this respect it shall be free for the Subjects of either King to exercise a Mutual Navigation and Commerce without molestation, and with their Merchandises to come to each others Kingdoms, Provinces, Marts, Ports, and Rivers, and there to abide and traffick.

II.

At this present shall cease between the aforesaid Kings, and their Kingdoms, Principalities, Earldoms, People, and Subjects, both by Land and Sea, all Enmity, War, and Hostility, that is to say, in the Northern Ocean, and in the *Baltick* Sea and the Channel, within Twenty one days from the Mouth of the said Streight or Channel to the Cape of St. *Vincent*, within Six Weeks; and then within the space of Ten Weeks beyond the said Cape on this side the *Aequinoctial Line* or *Aequator*, as well in the Ocean as the *Mediterranean* Sea: Finally, within the space of Eight Moneths beyond the Bounds of the aforesaid Line all over the World, without any exception or further distinction of time or place; all Days, Weeks, and Moneths to be computed from the Subscription of the present Agreement; and the Publication of the same here made at *Breda*. And whatsoever shall be taken and seized after the aforesaid days by either King or their Subjects, to whom Commissions have been granted; it shall be wholly restored back again to him or them from whom the same was taken; and furthermore, full satisfaction shall be made for the damages to him or them thereby arising, or the Charges they have been at; and every person herein offending shall be punished as his Offence deserves.

III.

It is also Agreed and Concluded, That all Differences on both sides, Suspicions and ill will, both on the part of the most Serene King of *Great-Britain*, and on the part of the most Serene King of *Denmark*, &c. and likewise for singular

gular the Ministers, Officers, and Subjects of them, be buried and abolished by a perpetual Oblivion. And further from this present shall expire, be annulled and for ever cancelled all Damages, Offences, Injuries by word or writing, that either the one has done the other, or has been suffered by the one from the other, from the very first beginning of the now ceasing War to this day, and the determined point of time wherein all Dissentions, Discords, Differences and Enmities shall cease and be laid aside: By name, the Assault and Defence made at *Bergen* in *Norway*, and in whole, whatsoever either followed from thence, or does thereon depend: in such manner, as that neither of the said Parties by reason of any damage of this kind, offence, or charges, do under any pretence whatever cause the other any trouble, much less for this cause endeavour or attempt any kind of Hostility.

IV.

All Prisoners on both sides, of whatsoever Fortune or Rank, shall be forthwith set at liberty without any Ransom.

V.

All Ships, Goods, or the like, that in this turbulent season, in the heat of this very War between both the above-mentioned Kings and their Subjects, have been taken by the one from the other, or that either Party has confiscated and seized of the Goods and Pretensions of Persons or Subjects of the other Nation; as also all the Expences of War on both sides, shall be compensated by a like mutual Abolition. In such manner, as are together comprehended in this Compensation, those Debts of the Subjects of the King of *Great Britain*, which have been on the part of *Denmark* confiscated; but in this sense, That whatever Debts of this kind unto the Tenth Day of *May* Old Stile, and Twentieth New Stile, by vertue of Confiscation or Reprisals have been by Subjects paid and received, do remain utterly abolished and satisfied; and that it be not lawful for the Creditors of such Debts for the future to pretend any thing upon this account, much less to urge payment of such for any reason, or under any pretence whatsoever. But of such Debts, as on the said day have not been paid and received, it shall be lawful for the Creditors, Subjects of the King of *Great Britain*, to demand and prosecute the Payment, by the ordinary way of Justice. Excepting nevertheless 120000 Rixdollars, more or less, (namely accruing from a certain Controversie, which arose between *Christian* the Fourth of most glorious Memory, King of *Denmark* and *Norway*, and the Parliament of *England*, by reason of sending Aid to *Charles* the first of most glorious Memory, King of *Great Britain*) for which the King of *Denmark* and *Norway* bound himself, and gave his Bond to a Company of certain English Merchants Trading at *Hamburgh*, and there either now living, or that have heretofore lived; Which claim of 120000. Rixdollars or thereabouts, being confiscate, shall be now by vertue of the present Treaty accounted as null, dead, and utterly abolished, in such manner, that the Creditors of that Debt are not either now, or at any time hereafter therefore to demand or pretend any thing. In like manner as is also Covenanted and Agreed in most significant words, That no Pretension shall be at any time made, by reason of such Ships and Goods so seized,

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and Debt or Money lent, in such manner as aforesaid abolished and confiscated; but that all shall on both sides by a Solemn Compensation be for ever accounted as null and void: Yet so, that Lands and immoveable Goods be not comprehended in the aforesaid Voidance and Annullation, but that they be without any difficulty or impediment restored back to those, who before the denouncing of the present War were the Possessors and Proprietors of them.

VI.

It is Covenanted and Agreed on both sides, That under the last mentioned Compensation, neither Countries, nor Islands, nor Cities, nor Forts, nor Ports, nor other like Places are to be understood. But if it shall be found, That either Party during this War hath either taken any such, in or out of *Europe*, or may yet take within the time limited in the second Article, whatsoever it be, it shall be without any Compensation and Loss, together with all, even the smallest things thereto appertaining, forthwith restored to him whose is was before, and in the same condition wherein it was then when it was taken, without tergiversation, delay, or any kind of pretence.

VII.

Under this present Treaty of Peace shall be comprehended those, who before the Exchange of Ratifications, or afterwards within Six Moneths shall be by common consent nominated by both parties. And as the Covenanting parties do thankfully acknowledge the Friendly Offices and unwearied Endeavours, whereby the most Serene King of *Sweden* interposing his Mediation, hath through the Assistance of God promoted and carried on this beneficial Work of Pacification unto the desired Conclusion; So to testifie their like Affection, It is Decreed and Covenanted by the common Consent of all the parties, That His above-mentioned Majesty of *Sweden*, with all his Kingdoms, Dominions, Provinces and Rights, be included in this Treaty, and comprehended in the present Pacification, after the best and most effectual manner that may be.

VIII.

Lastly, It is Concluded, Covenanted and Agreed, That the foresaid most Serene and most Potent Kings shall sincerely and *bonâ fide* observe all and singular the Articles contained and established in this present Treaty, and shall cause the same to be observed by their Subjects and Inhabitants, neither shall they directly or indirectly transgress them, or suffer them to be transgressed by their Subjects or Inhabitants directly or indirectly: And they shall Ratifie and confirm all and every thing as they are above Covenanted, by Letters Patents subscribed with their Hands, and Corroborated with their Great Seals, conceived and written in sufficient, valid, and effectual Form, and shall reciprocally deliver, or cause the same to be delivered here at *Breda bonâ fide*, really and effectually within the space of Four Weeks next ensuing the Date of these Presents; or sooner if it may be done.

Done at Breda *the* 31 *day of* July, 1667.

FINIS.

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